FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CNEA CHIEF CLAIMS 'POST' MISQUOTE ON REPROCESSING PLANT

PY240131Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has stated: By the year 2000 there will be so much plutonium accumulated in the fuel elements of the various reactors operating in Argentina that it could be equivalent to our uranium reserves.

He added: Therefore, reprocessing will be both necessary and economical and Argentina is preparing for that time, which we estimate will come near the year 2000. We will then decide by ourselves, without foreign tutelage or directives.

Rear Admiral Castro Madero referred to an interview he granted to the Washington POST in which, he said, "I talked about the experimental heavy water plant, but the American journalist misquoted me in his article as though I said reprocessing plant.

The newspaper quoted Rear Admiral Castro Madero as saying that Argentina is on the threshold of processing irradiated fuels to produce plutonium at its nuclear plants.

Plutonium is the basic material for making the bomb.

The CNEA president said that his country's only, main objective is to obtain sufficient electricity to achieve its development plans.

He also expressed his concern over the fact that the article covers aspects related to the Brazilian nuclear plan "which I discussed in a completely different tone. I believe the article includes some personal impressions of the journalist and does not properly reflect my statement."

He added: At that time I emphasized that there is no rivalry between Brazil and Argentina, but that, on the contrary, their relations are excellent. Argentina has absolutely no fears regarding the Brazilian activities in the nuclear field.

He added: Our two countries are seeking their national development regarding the supply of electrical energy, that is, their programs are aimed at peaceful goals and contain the required guarantees that nuclear development will be applied accordingly.

Rear Admiral Castro Madero made these remarks to Radio Rivadavia's press service.

World Criticism 'Unjust'

PY211109Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Oct 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Nuclear Realities"]

[Text] Concern for human rights is not the only factor disturbing the relationship between this country and the United States. Another, which promises to increase in importance as the human rights issue becomes less pressing, is the Argentine nuclear power programme. Virtually every future stage of this programme seems likely to arouse protests or expressions of dismay in the U.S. and other industrialized countries, where there are legitimate fears that the fruit is likely to contain nuclear warheads in addition to nuclear power plants. Although the nuclear programme is not aimed at bringing an Argentine nuclear bomb nearer, this is envitably a potential byproduct.

The president of the Atomic Energy Commission, Admiral Raul Castro Madero, dropped a minor bomb of his own when he stated that this country was on the verge of producing plutonium, the basic raw material for nuclear weapons. But his statement should have caused no surprise, as this country has never made any secret of its intention to press ahead with the establishment of a comprehensive nuclear industry which is self-contained enough to be able to resist politically-motivated armtwisting from abroad.

The further development of the Argentine nuclear programme, whether bombs are actually produced and tested or not, seems bound to lead to an increase in the diplomatic tensions with the U.S. This is because the current policies of the administration of President Jimmy Carter can only be made effective if other countries accept that their right to carry out nuclear research, whether for pacific or warlike purposes, is limited in a way that of the U.S. is not. In other words, only if it is accepted that the world can be divided into two classes: one the nuclear powers who submit to no controls but their own, and the other the non-nuclear powers who are forbidden to follow in their footsteps. Such a crude attempt to freeze the present relative status of individual countries is clearly intolerable, especially to countries like Argentina whose nuclear capabilities are already approaching the prohibited areas reserved for countries who joined the nuclear race earlier and at present have much greater industrial abilities.

Attempts by the U.S. and other powers who are aware of the dangers to halt nuclear spread are needless to say fully justifiable. But they cannot hope to succeed if they are perceived by nations trying to catch up with the industrialized worlds as barriers thrown in their path for a number of motives, of which a genuine concern for the future of huamnity is only one. As one of the most advanced nations outside the 'nuclear club,' Argentina seems certain to be fiercely criticized for allegedly pushing the world nearer nuclear incineration. But such criticism--which is already beginning to be heard--will be unjust. Until the great powers succeed in overcoming their own hesitations and evolving a safe way to put their nuclear achievements at the service of all mankind, countries outside the magic circle will have little choice but to try to emulate those achievements themselves. Making them scapegoats for the failures of others, or treating them as though they were the wards of the State Department, will not help make the world any safer.

NAVY OFFICER DISAVOWS PLANS FOR NUCLEAR CRAFT

PY211847Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 21 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (AFP)--A high-ranking navy officer asserted that Argentina has not planned to develop the nuclear potential of its navy, although it does not overlook the possibility of updating the navy's ships.

Capt Walter Colombo, commander of the 1st Destroyer Division, maintained in statements published today by the local press that the Argentine Navy has not planned to incorporate nuclear submarines or ships.

It was reported that Colombo was questioned in Rio de Janeiro, where he arrived commanding a squadron of the fleet which took part for a week in intensive and tiring air, anti-submarine and surface combat exercises together with Brazilian ships.

The navy officer indicated that Argentina has purchased two corvettes with missiles from France to which must be added a destroyer which is currently being built in Buenos Aires dock yards. Regarding the border dispute with Chile, he indicated that the Argentine Navy is permanently prepared to carry out its task because its mission, he said, "is that of defending sovereignty over the sea."

'HERALD' COMMENTS ON FIGUEIREDO'S ELECTION

PY231225Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Oct 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Challenge for Figueiredo"]

[Text] The election, by indirect vote, of General Joao Baptista Figueiredo to succeed General Ernesto Geisel as president of Brazil surprised nobody. What was surprising was the strong showing of his rival, General Euler Bentes Monteiro, who got 226 electoral college votes against Figuereido's 335. Inevitably, the method of choosing the country's leader has been fiercely criticized as only semi-democratic, but it is certainly as democratic as the way many other undeniably democratic countries, such as Great Britain, choose their political leaders. The electoral college reflects the balance of public opinion several years ago rather than today, but such opinion polls as have been taken suggest that most Brazilians would have picked Figueiredo, the official candidate selected by General Geisel, anyway.

The lengthening series of Brazilian military governments has many significant achievements to its credit, but the grand strategy which has been in force ever since 1964 is proving harder to maintain. President Geisel found himself grappling with many problems his predecessors did not have to face, and President Figueiredo is likely to have an even tougher ride than General Geisel. The steady movement towards greater liberalization to which the armed forces have now in large part committed themselves, and on which so many public expectations are pinned, could make it harder for him to take measures that may seem necessary, but will meet with fierce opposition from political leaders, union bosses, and the general public alike. In experienced democratic countries the public and most politicians have learned to distinguish to a certain extent between what is desirable but impossible and what really can be done: The level of public debate in countries which have been ruled by paternalistic authoritarians for prolonged periods is rarely characterized by much respect for practical limitations. This could mean that the future president's struggles to keep the Brazilian "miracle" on the rails may meet with less understanding than they deserve from an opposition out not just to harass a government or keep it up to scratch, but to remove an entire system.

Democracy, like many other things, seems hardest at the very beginning, and unless he panics and flees back to full dictatorship, Figueiredo should preside over a period of spreading civil liberties in Brazil. Managing the Brazilian economy--where most of the military's successes have been made--could prove much more baffling. Brazil's enormous foreign debt is already eating up more than half it earns from exports, but attempts to increase exports are running into sluggish world trade and foreign opposition to the Brazilian export promotion measures. Figueiredo could also reap the whirlwind for a low-wage policies pursued so relentlessly for the last decade and a half, during which Brazilian working class incomes have, in contrast to those of the middle class, remained very low. The slow drift to democracy will enable Brazil's labour union movement to make its voice heard far more effectively than in the past, a prospect the government can only view with foreboding.

DELEGATION OF NEWSMEN MEETS WITH LEADING PRC OFFICIALS

PY202328Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 19 Oct 78 PY

[By special correspondent Anibal Horacio Cardenas]

[Text] Peking, 19 Oct (TELAM)--Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan asserted that the PRC stands by and supports the Latin American countries, especially Argentina, in their struggle for the implementation of a new international economic order. He made this remark to the delegation of Argentine journalists who are visiting the PRC. The delegation is headed by Navy Capt Hector de Pirro, press director of the Argentine Presidency.

Yu Chan asserted that the struggles of Latin American countries against imperialism, hegemony and colonialism are just, because each country has the right to retain its national and economic individualism, retaining its own culture and resources. He emphasized: "Therefore, Latin America, and especially Argentina, will undertake an ever more important role in international affairs."

Regarding the matter of human rights violations and the attacks made against Argentina in this respect, he said: "The United States says that human rights are violated in other countries, but it does not take into consideration the problem of the blacks and Puerto Ricans within its own territory." He added: "For the United States, the blacks and Puerto Ricans have no human rights." He stated that the PRC believes that human rights are based on mutual respect, nonaggression and peaceful coexistence, and he was quite sure that a third world war is unavoidable due to the actions of large imperialist powers such as the United States and the USSR.

The Argentine delegation also attended a press conference given by Deputy Premier Ku Mu, who is in charge of the PRC's economic production and who pointed out the goals achieved by Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz during his visit to the PRC.

Ku Mu announced that the negotiations for a trade agreement between the PRC and Argentina, the exchange of trade brands and another long term agreement have been concluded successfully. He emphasized that the talks which were held resulted in an increase in relations, especially in the sector of agricultural products and in everything pertaining to trade, including the rich Argentine experience in the field of mineral and oil exploitation and in all matters related to farm machinery technology.

The Argentine journalists visited the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and the offices of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They also visited the Great Wall of China, the Imperial Palace, one of the 13 tombs of the Ming Dynasty, the summer palace, the Mao Mausoleum and something which is not usually shown to visitors: the antiaircraft, nuclear and bacteriological tunnel.

Tomorrow they will vist the cities of Nanking, (Hang Chou), Shanghai and Canton, where they will conclude their visit. They will return to Buenos Aires on 28 October.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON TRADE END, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PY201643Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY

[Text] The Argentine-U.S. Mixed Commission concluded its discussions yesterday. A joint communique was released which sums up the results of the talks between the delegations of the two countries.

The communique indicates that on reviewing the overall economic framework, the two delegations indicated the support that their respective governments will promise toward the achievement of a stable and expanding world economy and toward open and multilateral international trade.

The communique reports that the two governments agree that the multilateral trade negotiations within the GATT, which involve bilateral agreements on reducing import duties between the United States and Argentina, should conclude on 15 December.

They agreed to continue and expand the current cooperation program which is included in the bilateral agreement for scientific and technical cooperation, and they discussed and encouraged negotiations regarding an agreement for avoiding double taxation, expressing the intent to continue the discussions at the beginning of 1979.

After emphasizing the concern of the two governments about the tendency toward protectionism, the communique indicates the fundamental importance which access to markets has for developing countries and it reports that the Argentine representative expressed his concern about the ever-increasing number of bilateral agreements which establish quantitative restrictions against imports. Regarding this topic, the communique states that the two delegations indicated the desire of their respective governments to seek ways of insuring that the North-South dialog have more positive effects, and it reports that the U.S. representative reviewed the many initiatives made by his country regarding this.

Further on, the communique states that matters regarding double taxation and bilateral customs procedures were analyzed, and the talks concluded with an exchange of viewpoints regarding Regulations Nos 806 and 807 concerning U.S. import duties and the forms regarding the originating country within the general context of the general system of preferences.

After emphasizing the importance of economic cooperation between the two countries, the communique indicates that it was agreed that other meetings will be called at the appropriate time.

Finally, the communique states that the two delegations stated that the policy of their two governments is to acknowledge the equality and variety of the hemisphere's countries and the fact that they have an important role to play, including a responsibility regarding various problems which are concerning the world.

BRIEFS

WAR MATERIEL FROM SPAIN--Bilbao, Spain, 21 Oct (AFP)--The Madrid newspaper EL PAIS announced today that the Argentine cargo ship Rio Calchaqui will be leaving this port on Monday carrying 1,175 tons of explosives and war materiel. The shipment includes 6,000 boxes of 106-mm shells (324 tons), 209 boxes of mines (110 tons), three boxes of grenades (3 tons) and 718 tons of materiel distributed in 8,898 packages. The Spanish newspaper, which quoted reliable sources, reported that two other Argentine ships will arrive in Bilbao soon to load 3,000 tons of war materiel. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1159 GMT 21 Oct 78 PY]

ARMY MANEUVERS--Mendoza, 20 Oct (NA)--Well-equipped army units supported by armor began combat exercises early this morning in Salinas del Diamante, about 300 km south of Cordoba. The exercises are directed by the commander of III Corps, Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY]

TEN SUBVERSIVES SENTENCED--Santa Fe, 20 Oct (TELAM)--A Santa Fe federal judge sentenced ten subversive criminals today to prison terms ranging from 3 to 14 years. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1855 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY]

SILES ZUAZO INTERVIEWED BY MADRID 'EL PAIS'

LD191039Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Rafael Fraguas interview in Madrid with Democratic and Popular Unity Front (FUDP) leader Hernan Siles Zuazo: "President Pereda Will Advance Bolivian Elections to 1979"--date not specified]

[Text] Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, the current Bolivian president, is negotiating with his country's opposition leaders on the date for the next general elections which he intends to hold some time next year, according to what Hernan Siles Zuazo told EL PAIS. Pereda Asbun has advanced the date of the elections, which were first set for 1980. Hernan Siles, president of Bolivia, 1956 through 1960, ambassador to Madrid 1960 through 1962, is the leader of the leftwing electoral coalition which won at the July elections, the FUDP. He has been making contacts with political figures in Madrid.

"In Bolivia," Siles says, "the people are calling for general elections not in 1980 but in May of next year. The transitional military-industrialist regime intends to postpone this date as far as possible in order to gain time and increase the strength of the greater rightwing. Nevertheless," the Bolivian politician continues, "popular pressure has clearly shown that the people want democratization of the country and they reject the military dictatorship which the country has suffered for the past 7 years."

With regard to President Juan Pereda Asbun, who seized power after contesting the July Bolivian elections, which were won by the leftwing opposition, Siles Zuazo points out that although at first he was backed by General Banzer and despite this patronage "Pereda and his recent stances demonstrated that it is a matter of freeing him from the pressure exerted on him by the toughest sector of the armed forces." He also asserts that General Pereda Asbun "is aware that the extent of the mobilizations for democracy in Bolivia is making the democratic process irreversible," adding that "he is fully aware also of the lack of social support still implied by dictatorial formulas."

After stating that the so-called human rights policy championed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter "has had positive effects in Bolivia," he points out that political repression has lessened gradually since 1974 and is a long way from the cruelty which characterized the beginnings of General Banzer's dictatorship. As for the left's possible future coming to power, the FUDP, led by former President Siles Zuazo, advocates an anti-imperialist political program through which the Bolivian opposition and left plan to resume the nationalist and revolutionary process begun by the country in 1952. "It is natural for the FUDP to press for these objectives because it is legitimate to free ourselves from the forms of dependence hitherto suffered by Bolivia."

According to former President Siles Zuazo, these are the guidelines which will govern the process of transition from dictatorship to democracy.

As for Bolivia's border disputes with Brazil concerning the very rich Mutun iron deposits, the Bolivian politician states that the situation of border uncertainty, which he witnessed at the end of the fifties, has not deteriorated. "In Brazil," he adds, "they have a different view of my country's evolution and events, and from the situation of outright Brazilian intervention in Bolivian affairs in 1971 we have moved on to a more developed situation."

With regard to the sea outlet which Bolivia is trying to negotiate with Chile, "this is a matter of national interest, irrespective of partisan ideologies and interests, which means that as the democratic process advances Bolivia will become stronger in its efforts to gain this national objective of a sovereign outlet to the Pacific."

FIGUEIREDO REPORTEDLY EYES 100-DAY REFORM PLAN

PY191513Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Oct 78 p 2 PY

["Castello's Column" by Carlos Castello Branco: "Democracy in 100 Days"]

[Text] Brasilia--While letting the still critical phase of government reforms--compounded by the critical period of changeover in regimes--run its course, beginning today the nation will have to shift the focus of its attention from Gen Ernesto Geisel to Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo. Although the "supreme mandate"--as it is called in Latin America--has not yet been transferred--a shift in leadership has in fact taken place despite the dominant, authoritative presence of the outgoing president. From now on, the government's political action will be conducted by the president-elect and not by the president, who is nearing the end of both his term and mission.

General Figueiredo has not yet defined his government's program, but considering the speeches he made during the electoral campaign, one can conclude that he has made a political commitment to the nation. He has vowed to transform Brazil into a democracy and aggressively stated that no human force will prevent him from achieving this objective. The president-elect advocates direct election of governors, senators, and mayors, and holds the principle that the people can elect better leaders than a small group of persons. He has not yet applied this reasoning to the presidential succession, but he may do so during the next 6 years, if he is not troubled by the opposition.

General Figueiredo stated a few weeks ago that if circumstances similar to those which prompted the 1964 military coup occurred again, he would not hesitate to appeal to violence again. However, this reassertion of loyalty to the past must be ignored. Since he will take presidential office 15 years after the ouster of the late Joao Goulart, he obviously cannot presume that those circumstances would occur again. At that time, the president was charged with leading a plot against the democratic institutions, designed to undermine Congress and to establish a unionist republic. Today, the president-elect who is preparing to take office in March 1979 intends to do precisely the opposite--that is, reduce the powers of the executive branch to democratic limits, restore the autonomy of both the legislative and judicial branches, and return to the people the right to choose their rulers.

Widespread predictions indicate that internal struggles will intensify as actions become more differentiated during the month of campaigning preceding the 15 November elections. It has also been equally noted that two types of military pressure will occur during this period: one the conservative, reactionary type which has alarmed Deputy Tancredo Neves [leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, MDB in the chamber of deputies]; and the other a liberalizing, nationalistic type opposed to General Figueiredo and especially to the team which supported his presidential candidacy. President Geisel has minimized the significance of these resistance groups, which--according to him--are made up of those whose ambitions were frustrated. The fact is that a military crisis--of which we may become aware through new incidents--has been underway parallel to the political crisis. There is also an economic-financial crisis stemming from the persistent inflation and from the growing opposition to the economic model which, instead of promoting the people's well-being, seems to be furthering the country's foreign dependence.

To cope with these threats--of which he has been aware for some time and which he knows will be aggravated after his assumption--Figueiredo, according to his advisers, will seek to elicit greater optimism and confidence in himself and his future administration. The selection of his cabinet will be an indication of the policy he intends to adopt, but in the strictly institutional field it seems as though a plan called the 100-day plan is now being prepared. According to this plan, during the 100-day period following his inauguration, Figueiredo will propose to Congress the approval of reforms to complement those proposed by President Geisel and adopted by Congress.

The 100-day plan has not yet been well defined and its methodology has not yet been established. In fact, the plan is more an idea or an incipient proposal than a plan. Under it, a high-level team would be entrusted with the mission of reviewing the constitution. For instance, a man with vast political experience, learned in public law and in the history of Brazilian institutions, like Prof Afonso Arinos [former Brazilian foreign minister] who will not be questioned by the various sectors of opinion and who is above the contingencies of a political career, would be designated to organize a team to study and review the constitution and to propose a durable model. As is known, Afonso Arinos defined the 1967 constitution as a short-term constitution-instrument because it was designed to achieve short-term objectives. It is this feature of being temporary, which has persisted in the Geisel reform, which this plan will seek to end. The idea has not developed to the point of knowing whether Professor Arinos or the designated coordinator of this plan will be given official status, but it has been noted that he may receive the title of minister without portfolio or a similar title to be invested with the necessary governmental authority to coordinate a high-level advisory team to draft a project which will transform Brazil into the democracy promised by General Figueiredo. And this would be achieved in 100 days.

2d ARMY COMMANDER PROMISES SUPPORT TO FIGUEIREDO

PY191517Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Oct 78 PY

[Text] General Dilermando Gomes Monteiro, commander of the 2d Army in Sao Paulo, has said that Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo will have not difficulties with the armed forces during his government and will have every support from the 2d Army.

General Monteiro was interviewed this morning by Radio Bandeirantes on his views about the election of General Figueiredo.

[Begin recording] [Question] General, what do you think about the election of General Figueiredo and the difficulties he may have during his government?

[Answer] I think that he will have no difficulties whatsoever. On the contrary, I think that he will have all the support he will need from the armed forces, particularly from the 2d Army. Furthermore, I think that the election followed a democratic contest between candidates from the two parties and that he was the absolute winner in the electoral college. So we can only hope that he will be able to run a good government and we can expect that this will be so, given his qualifications. [end recording]

U.S. REACTION TO ARGENTINE NUCLEAR PLANS 'CONTRADICTORY'

PY231845Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Argentine Nuclear Program and the United States"]

[Text] For anybody who followed the Carter Government's reaction against the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, the reaction of the White House to the Argentine announcement of the construction of a nuclear reprocessing plant has a contradictory sound.

It is contradictory because when the Brazilian-FRG agreement was signed there was an uproar in the United States, both in the White House and in Congress, out of fear that Brazil would manufacture atomic bombs once it possessed the technology of the atom's full cycle. The aggressive and not-too-diplomatic manner in which U.S. pressure was applied on the governments of Bonn and Brasilia was to some degree responsible for the worsening of relations between the United States and Brazil, relations which only now have returned to the calm course on which they always should have been kept.

When the U.S. pressure was being applied most strongly, the repeated statements of Brazilian authorities--that there was no basis for the belief that the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement would lead to the proliferation of nuclear arms--were of no use, just as the guarantees offered by the Brazilian Government to the international community through the signing of the most rigid and complete safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with the Bonn government, were of no use at first. The fear and pressure generated persisted, and went so far as to threaten the supply of uranium from Urenco to Brazil because of the campaign launched against our nuclear program in the Netherlands.

Now that Argentina is going to take another step toward technological autonomy in the nuclear field, the U.S. Government only asks the Argentine Government to hold up its plans until more stringent safeguards are established because "any action regarding reprocessing taken by any state is premature." The difference in the treatment of Argentina and Brazil is even more strange considering the unequal stage of technological autonomy of the two countries and the unequal guarantees they have offered and are willing to offer.

As is known, neither country has subscribed to the NPT, although they have signed the Tlaltelolco Treaty which provides for the denuclearization of Latin America, but they have reserved for themselves the right to set off nuclear devises for peaceful purposes. If at first sight Argentina and Brazil seem to be in the same position as far as international obligations are concerned, it must be pointed out that Argentina did not submit its installations to any kind of international safeguards or controls when it adopted the use of natural uranium through Canadian technology. However, Brazil already adhered to the best safeguards existing at the time it signed the agreement with Westinghouse for the construction and operation of Angra 1. It was precisely because Argentina gave Canada no assurance that it will not do what India did--explode an atomic bomb using Canadian technology--that the Ottawa government stopped sending fissionable material to Argentina. In view of this, the Buenos Aires government decided to go for enriched uranium, to slow down the heavy water manufacture program and to stop exporting enriched unraium elements.

As can be gathered from declarations of high-ranking Argentine experts connected with the nonconventional energy sector, the fear of the Western powers, particularly of the United States and Canada, that the Indian experience could be repeated in the Western Hemishpere was the factor which prompted the Argentine Government to change the line of its nuclear research and operations, thus making necessary the construction of a reprocessing plant. Disregarding the possibility that such a decision might create difficulties for good relations between Brazil and Argentina--considering the interest of some circles, especially Spanish-speaking [espanhois: presumably Latin American] in stressing the rivalry between the two neighbors to gain hegemony in the so-called southern cone--the reaction of Washington, so different from that toward the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, cannot but cause some concern.

It is necessary in this regard to recall that ever since the onset of our nuclear program with Angra 1 we have been careful to give the international community all--absolutely all--firsthand guarantees that Brazil would not contribute to nuclear arms proliferation, without, however, relinquishing its right to its technological development. Argentina, whose nuclear program is more advanced than Brazil's, is seeking to achieve technological self-sufficiency--an unobjectionable goal--but without signing any kind of safeguard. This difference between the attitudes of Brazil and Argentina makes it even more difficult to understand the unequal Washington reaction to the two cases.

PRESS ASSOCIATION PROTESTS NEW NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

PY202043Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Press Association [ABI] continues to protest the fact that journalists will be punishable under the new national security law and already expresses skepticism over the new press law, which will be proposed next year.

ABI President Barbosa Lima Sobrinho said that whenever a press law has been passed in Brazil, it has always been designed to restrict press freedom and never to guarantee freedom of information.

Lima Sobrinho said that since the ABI has not been invited to study or to give its opinion on the new press law, the ABI will not express its views on this matter before studying the government's draft law.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR--Alfred Babalola Ayodele today visited Senator Petronio Portella, president of the National Renewal Alliance, to say farewell at the end of his 14-month tour of duty in Brazil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY]

URANIUM DEPOSITS FOUND--Belem, Brazil, 23 Oct (AFP)--The newspaper PROVINCIA reports that one of the largest uranium deposits in the Amazon has been found in the Monte Alegre district, 500 km from Belem. The deposits are located in the Paituna Mountain Range, about 35 km from Monte Alegre. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY]

STUDENT ARREST DENOUNCED--The women's sectors of the Pernambuco Movement for Amnesty and the Brazilian Committee for Amnesty have denounced the imprisonment conditions of a student under arrest. He has been under arrest since 12 May 1978 under semi-incommunicado conditions, and was recently taken to the cavalry battalion. The two movements are requesting that the student be sent back to the local prison and be allowed to receive visitors. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY]

ABREU'S ARREST ENDS--After ending a 20-day arrest, Gen Hugo de Abreu was set free last Saturday. He talked with journalists in his residence regarding the government's assertion that his accusations are baseless. He told the reporters that he had his own ideas, but that he preferred not to talk about them at this time. He also said that the only thing he did was to write a letter to his colleagues, without making accusations as such. [Sao Pauolo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY]

USE OF RIO PACT IN ARGENTINE BORDER DISPUTE IMPLIED

PY231423Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0747 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM)--Reports disseminated here indicate that Jose M. Barros, Chilean ambassador to the United States, has said that his country would consider applying the Rio de Janeiro Pact in the event of any illegal occupation of Chilean islands in the disputed southern areas.

He made this remark during a meeting, principally of Chilean officials posted to international organizations with headquarters in Washington, in which the possible consequences of the current situation with Argentina were analuzed.

The two countries are seeking a negotiated solution to the situation, which exploded when Argentina rejected an arbitration decision which gave Chile possession of Lenox, Picton and Neuva Islands, which are located in the extreme south of the continent.

At the end of his talk, Barros was questioned about the attitude Chile will adopt in the case of any country occupying the islands.

The diplomat said that his country has legitimate title to the islands and that any undue occupation by another country would be an act of aggression, which is covered by the Rio de Janeiro pact.

This is a reference to the principal OAS security mechanism, which specifies: If the inviolability...of any American state is affected by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack...the consulting organization will meet immediately in order to adopt the measures which must be taken in the case of aggression to help the country which is being attacked, or in any case the appropriate measures to be implemented for common defense and for maintaining peace on the continent.

JUDGE DECIDES CONTRERAS MUST TESTIFY IN COURT

PY240217Y Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Netowrk in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Supreme Court Chief Israel Borquez has rejected a request to question Gen Manuel Contreras Sepulveda (Ret) at the military hospital where he has been confined for over 1 month.

This announcement was made by Judge Borquez's private secretary, (Ramon Pena). He added that Judge Borquez, as first appeal judge, rejected the request after he received a report from the Legal Medical Institute. This decision means that General Contreras must go to the Supreme Court to testify.

(Sergio Miranda Harrington), Gen Contreras' lawyer, was notified yesterday of this decision.

BRIEFS

SUBVERSIVES ARRESTED--Investigations police report that they have arrested a couple belonging to an extremist cell which last June robbed a bus, placed explosives in several parts of Santiago and carried out intensive subversive activity and other crimes. The names of the persons arrested are: (Jose Mario Marquez Riquelme), businessman; and (Iris del Carmen Flores Noriel); both residents of the Pudahuel community district. [Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY]

STEEL SALES INCREASE--The president of the Pacific Steel Company has reported that steel sales during 1978 will increase by 29 percent in comparison with those of 1977. [Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY]

STUDENTS STAGE VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIMA

PA240230Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP)--Violent clashes between police and secondary school students occurred today in different parts of Lima during demonstrations against bus fare price increases. In San Martin Park traffic was blocked this afternoon as offices closed for the day. Police used tear gas, water hoses and clubs, but the students returned repeatedly.

On 12 October the government increased student bus fares 70 percent on government buses. The Constituent Assembly will issue a statement tomorrow on a protest motion submitted by a majority of the Peruvian APRA party and the Popular Christian Party. The leftist groups added an amendment calling for the annulment of the increases. Labor unions have also protested increases in the price of bus fares and gas.

Schools Closed

PA240231Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Government closed schools in greater Lima today to prevent further incidents between secondary school students and police. Violent clashes between students protesting the increase in bus fares and police occurred today in several areas of Lima. Similar disturbances occurred last Friday. Today the government blamed "agitators' for instigating the disorders in which several cars were stoned.

An official communique said that the students are preparing a "massive mobilization" for tomorrow and therefore resolved to suspend classes "to protect the lives of the students." It added that "interested groups" are trying to involve the students in violent acts "with the object of using them for unspeakable political purposes." This afternoon the police used tear gas, clubs and water hoses against the students. Apparently several were arrested and many injured.

ECUADOREAN STATEMENTS ON TERRITORY DISPUTE REJECTED

PA211620Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0211 GMT 21 Oct 78 PA

[Text] International news agencies have reported from Quito statements by Julio Prado Vallejo, former Ecuadorean foreign relations minister, who says that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol "has a geographic error and is inapplicable" and that it "cannot be enforced because of the inaccuracy of the situation mentioned in the protocol--namely, because of the nonexistence of a borderline in the Zamora-Santiago region." On this,the Lima newspaper EL COMERCIO carries the following article on its editorial page:

The hypersensitivity and out-of-proportion manner in which even the most learned Ecuadoreans react to the sobriety and respect of official Peruvian statements regarding our sensitive neighbor, whose feelings toward our country are unstable, are surprising and irritating, to say the least.

We are referring to statements, carried on television, by Julio Prado Vallejo, former Ecuadorean foreign relations minister, who is surprised by the fact that the Peruvian head of state has said--with moderation which deserves to be appreciated--that "Peru, in accordance with its international policy, respects international treaties. Our problems with Ecuador were solved by an international treaty and Peru respects that treaty as it does all the other treaties it has signed." These tactful words were President Morales Bermudez' answer to a question asked by an AFP correspondent during a news conference held on 13 October.

Prado Vallejo's candid perplexity indicates that, despite his experience and knowledge, he has gone to the extreme in thinking about the possibility of Peru holding an absurd dialog with Ecuador disregarding the existence of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. This obvious inference proves to what extent one can lose the sense of reality, presuming that our country could go against its most vital interests and assume a childish position of denying--contrary to all facts and rights--the existence of an international document on our borders.

Prado Vallejo does not even realize that by rejecting the protocol Ecuador closes all doors to overcoming the misunderstanding that exists between the two countries over a 78-km stretch of land which still has to be demarcated along the borderline established by the verdict made by a Brazilian technician, Braz Diaz de Aguilar, in the formal agreement called the "Aranha Formula" (after Oswaldo Aranha, who was Brazil's foreign minister and an outstanding diplomat).

We say that it closes all doors because, just as Jorge Salvador Lara, another former Ecuadorean foreign minister, said, Article 5 of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol establishes that "the participation of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile will continue until the definitive demarcation of the borders between Peru and Ecuador. This protocol and its implementation are left under the guarantee of the four countries mentioned at the beginning of this article."

Unfortunately for Ecuador, its always (?excessive) action has left little room for the action of the guarantors. When that country dared to declare the protocol "null" (as if it is possible to denounce or make reservations in regard to border treaties), the nations mentioned in Article 5 provided legal lessons in a solemn diplomatic declaration which the Ecuadoreans try to forget.

It is worthwhile to call this not only to their attention, but also to that of certain foreign newsmen who apparently seek to stir up old history, possibly for the purpose of promoting the sale of "Mirage" airplanes. In an identical note on 7 December 1960, the guarantor states told the Ecuadorean Government:

"It is a basic principle of international law that the unilateral will of one of the parties is not enough to invalidate a border treaty or to free said party of the obligations acquired under the treaty. Only by the joint will of both parties can the provisions of the treaty be modified or an international court be authorized to rule on problems deriving from the treaty.

"For these reasons, as long as Ecuador and Peru make no other arrangements by their sovereign and concordant wills, my [as received] country holds the Rio de Janeiro Protocol--signed and ratified by Ecuador and Peru and already almost completely implemented by acts of demarcation which the parties themselves termed definitive--to be a valid instrument which must be executed.

"In addition, my government believes that any doubt that might arise between the contracting parties during the process of the practical execution of the protocol on the portion of the border which has not yet been demarcated should be resolved amicably in accordance with Article 7 of this instrument, with the concurrence of the guarantor states."

Article 7, which is complementary to the aforementioned Article 5, states that "any doubt or disagreement which may arise regarding the execution of this protocol will be resolved by the parties with the concurrence of the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile within the shortest possible time."

On the other hand, Dr Prado Vallejo maintains that our "absurd reluctance to acknowledge the existence of the territorial problem and even more to seek formulas for a healthy understanding" have nothing to do with the freedom of navigation granted to Ecuador in Article 6 of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol by which Ecuador received effective access to the Amazon by water (the only effective means of surface communication in the jungle). In other words, the author wishes to say that the protocol is invalid, but freedom of navigation continues to be in effect.

The nullity, impracticability and inapplicability claimed by Ecuador versus the sense of equity, understanding, freedom of navigation, peace and friendship that Peru demands is in plain language a one-sided deal. In addition to this "equitable" proposal, there have been a series of frankly unfriendly actions by Ecuadorean border authorities--such as restrictions on transit and residence of Peruvians in Ecuador, mistreatment and torture--which (?Peru) does not have to tolerate.

The former Ecuadorean foreign minister wants to disregard the indivisibility of a treaty which, as signed by the two countries on 29 January 1942 in Rio de Janeiro, is a "protocol of peace, friendship and borders" that is not subject to capricious amputation to the benefit of territorial expansionism by his country, least of all when the author unashamedly proposes that the Ecuadorean armed forces government should see its "best opportunity" in the "current situation of the southern Pacific." These undisguised warmongering invitations are fully incompatible with the proclaimed support that the Ecuadoreans say they give to the peaceful solution of conflicts.

The unprecedented distortions included in Dr Prado Vallejo's analysis can only be explained by the painful frustration that must be felt when the national objective of a country does not depend on its own means but the will of a neighbor which, like Peru, has behind it the force of law.

In Peru there is no rancor against Ecuador. Just the opposite. We have enthusaistically supported the most dynamic and positive cooperation programs between Piura, Tumbes and Loja-El Oro. The visits between our highest government officials have been frequent and useful. The great similarity between the two peoples and their deep Andean roots which go back to pre-Inca times should continue serving as a basis for the community of interest that is evident at the level of subregional integration and means so much to the two countries' long term national plans. Reckless and unfriendly attitudes could very well destroy the foundations of the Andean group itself.

Differences are not unusual in relations between states, but governments have the obligation of facing them with moderation, responsibility and respect for the current juridical order, particularly if the latter offers them clear mechanisms for a solution as established in the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

PUCALLPA WORKERS SUSPEND STRIKE AFTER 2 WEEKS

PA232112Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1903 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (LATIN)--Work has resumed today in Pucallpa, which was paralyzed for 2 weeks by a strike, according to reports reaching this capital. The strike was called off during the weekend when 3 cabinet ministers traveled to the city to investigate charges by its 100,000 inhabitants that they were being ignored.

The organizers of the strike demanded the installation of electrical services and a water system in the city located on an Amazon River tributary. The city, 840 km northeast of Lima, is located in what is potentially one of Peru's richest regions. Its scantily exploited riches include oil, gas, gold and lumber. The ministers reached an agreement with the organizers of the strike to appoint a development commission, the reports said.

PRESIDENT MENDEZ DISCUSSES FUTURE OF ELECTIONS

PY2018O7Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY

[Relay from Tacuarembo by (Tomas Friedman) and (Alberto Carreira)]

[Excerpts] President Aparicio Mendez made an important speech today in Tacuarembo, referring to subjects which are very important to our country. He talked about democracy, elections, the bureaucracy in Uruguay and the future of our country.

Among other ideas, the president said: [Begin Mendez recording] Elections are the most important event in democracy because the country's future depends on elections. We want the people to be prepared to go to the ballot box peacefully, without any hullabaloo, without fireworks and without any garages being transformed into clubs. We want them to cast their votes for whomever they feel they should vote for, aware that they are fulfilling an obligation like any other on the day elections are held, and not to analyze the elections and the distribution of seats a year or 6 months before or 6 months later.

Elections are too serious to be taken as a show. Our meetings with the people are an attempt to make them understand that they should no longer think of candidates, but of solutions; not of caudillos, but of men; and pay proper attention so as to elect worthy rulers.

We hope these contacts are aimed at getting to know each other so that we can look each other in the eye when we happily say yes and when we sadly say no--because people who learn to understand their rulers will go much further than those who become puppets of the old ones.

I have hopes that in the future the Uruguayan people, who are very intelligent--and I say this with pride because I have the honor of being one--will learn very quickly and will no longer be the instrument of professional politicians, but a conscious democratic means to vote for the best with the knowledge that the rulers are not seeking votes--who will not say yes until they have to--these people, step by step, are preparing themselves for the fundamental stage.

I believe that the mechanisms of the future will thus be free of passion and sentiment, with a people who are aware and who are going to carry out their duty to vote, giving this act the importance it demands, but without altering the rhythm of their life.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET--Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez has reported that he will meet with his Argentine colleague, Vice Adm Oscar Montes, on 7 November rather than 25 October in Paysandu [Uruguay]. They will install the Urugay River Administrative Commission and inaugurate its headquarters. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY]

DRY HOLE--The National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration [ANCAP] has declared the San Juan Bautista oilwell dry after drilling almost 2,000 meters without detecting the existence of hydrocarbons. Laboratory tests had shown, however, that at a certain level there is a sedimentary layer which by its characteristics could contain hydrocarbon-generating rocks. For this reason ANCAP decided to drill other wells in Tala. [Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY]

PRESIDENT PEREZ REAFFIRMS CLAIM TO GUYANA'S TERRITORY

PA210201Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1941 GMT 20 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 20 Oct (AFP)--Venezuela does not intend to give up its historic claim to two-thirds of Guyana's territory, President Carlos Andres Perez said here today during a news conference. Nevertheless, a few minutes before leaving for Barbados, the second and final stop of his trip to the region, he said that in his talks with Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham it was agreed that as much of the territorial dispute as possible would be solved in a "brotherly and friendly manner" before the end of the 12-year term of the Port-of-Spain Protocol (June 1970) suspending the dispute.

Regarding their talks on economic matters, President Perez announced that a plan for the exchange of technological missions for the hydroelectric development of the Alto Mazaruni would be implemented immediately between the two countries.

Essequibo Issue Unsettled

PA211534Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Essequibo issue should not be debated publicly until we have a possible solution, President Carlos Andres Perez said during a news conference (?which he held) in the Guyanese capital before leaving for Barbados. The president said that negotiations have not been undertaken in order to reach any specific solution, but to honestly study the situation.

Guyana is not going to make concessions of territory claimed by Venezuela, Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham said. He clearly stated that the territorial claim and economic cooperation between the two countries are two very different things and cannot be discussed together.

It was learned that, contrary to Guyanese expectations, no meaningful cooperation and economic aid agreement was signed at the end of President Carlos Andres Perez' visit.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BARBADOS FOR TALKS

PA211849Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 78 PA

[Report by Freddy Baptista via telephone from Bridgetown, Barbados--presumably recorded]

[Text] As had been foreseen, President Carlos Andres Perez arrived in Bridgetown yesterday afternoon for an official 2-day visit to Barbados. He was accompanied by several ministers and presidents of autonomous institutes and state enterprises. At 1230 yesterday the presidential Boeing 737 landed on the main runway of the (?Adams) International Airport in Barbados.

President Perez was welcomed by Prime Minister Tom Adams, the cabinet, the governor general and the diplomatic corps accredited here. Immediately afterward he was paid military honors befitting his high office as Venezuelan chief of state and was taken to the (Seventy Lane) Hotel.

Two hours after his arrival the Venezuelan president held a work meeting with the prime minister at the (Seventy Lane) Hotel. On the other hand, President Carlos Andres Perez will continue talking with Barbadian Government officials today.

The chief of state will tour the offices of the Caribbean Development and Agriculture Bank of the Barbados Government. On Saturday President Perez will hold a news conference and will host a reception in honor of the governor general and Prime Minister Tom Adams later in the evening.

It was learned in Bridgetown that President Carlos Andres Perez and his party [words indistinct] will review our country's aid to Barbados. They will also discuss the special OPEC fund, the Belize situation, reorganization of the OAS and maritime law.

President Carlos Andres Perez will also discuss with his Barbadian collegues Cuba's participation in the inter-American system and human rights violations in Nicaragua.

On his arrival in Barbados, President Perez said Venezuela is especially interested in the English-speaking Caribbean countries. The president went almost directly from the plane to the conference hall with Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams.

The president told newsmen that Venezuela is especially interested in the Caribbean countries, notably with regard to financial aid [words indistinct]. It was also reported that Venezuela will increase its economic exchange with Barbados. It is expected that Barbados will supply lumber, marine products and salt. Venezuela will in turn supply equipment to dilute alcohol and manufacture [words indistinct] paper pulp from sugarcane bagasse.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES SHELF EXTENSION PLANS

PA202011Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 16 Oct 78 p D-9 PA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said yesterday that Venezuela will extend its marine and submarine areas over 500,000 km into the Caribbean after all delimitation negotiations conclude. The foreign minister made the statement following a tour of Isla Aves where he accompanied the president of the republic.

The minister explained that the extension of 500,000 sq km is important to our country because the sea is a major future resource. We are, he said, an eminently Caribbean country, a country which is part of the Caribbean.

Foreign Minister Consalvi also noted that the main reason for President Perez' visit to Isla Aves was to tour the naval surveillance and protection facilities. The island will be used for scientific research by the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources Ministry.

BRIEFS

EEC MISSION--Caracas, 18 Oct (AFP)--An EEC delegation arrived in Caracas today to offer technical cooperation to the Latin American Economic System [LAES] on development programs and multinational corporations. The delegation, headed by Eduardo Volpi, will also analyze the positions of Western Europe and Latin America in the so-called North-South dialog with LAES officials. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 18 Oct 78 PA]

TEACHERS SAY STRIKE WILL CONTINUE INDEFINITELY

PA240427Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Panamanian teachers and professors decided tonight to continue their 3-week-old strike indefinitely. Approximately 1,000 educators, representing teachers' organizations throughout the country, gathered at the National Institute gymnasium to listen to communiques issued by the different organizations. In the communiques the organizations rejected the possible solutions which had been previously considered.

The teachers specifically demanded that the government move up the date on which the mixed commission would begin operation. This commission was created by the two parties to draft a new salary policy based on the revision of Law 22.

According to the teachers, the government suggested that the commission would begin operation in May 1979. The teachers are demanding that the commission begin operation on 30 November.

The Association of Private School Teachers, which met this afternoon at Colegio Javier and was represented at tonight's meeting, supports the strike. The strike has entered its third week. Teachers and professors expressed their willingness to continue talks with Education Ministry officials.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRIORITIES

PA222325Y Panama City DOMINICAL in Spanish 22 Oct 78 pp 7B, 6A PA

[Agricultural Development Minister Alfredo Oranges interview with correspondent Jose Montano of LA REPUBLICA--date not given]

[Excerpts] "I have found a ministry with high morale, well disciplined and with a great sense of administrative responsibility. Undoubtedly the work begun by Lieutenant Colonel Paredes will be continued within the political and socioeconomic framework of President Royo's administration and by the decisions of the Cabinet Council," Agricultural Development Minister Alfredo Oranges said during the first press conference granted to LA REPUBLICA.

"I want to mention," Oranges said, "that the most important aspect for this ministry is man--to whom we shall dedicate very special attention. Another matter which will claim our attention will be the agricultural extension program to promote technology among the farmers. This technology will be translated into the common language of our peasants. Therefore, the most important aspects of this ministry are unity, morale and convictions in sincerely believing in its purpose."

The State-Owned Sugar Mills

The government does not intend to close down any sugar mill. We are confronting a sugar crisis--a price crisis which is not the first to affect the industry--and we know that we must confront it with a great sense of responsibility, awareness and administrative efficiency.

The government does not plan to close down or eliminate any sugar mill. The deal made with Las Cabras sugar mill was a sale made to a group of private investors, thereby assigning another sugar mill to supply the local demand for refined sugar.

Instead of closing down this sugar mill, we preferred to assign it to domestic production with participation in the local market. In this manner we have helped many families who depend on this mill for their living.

Production and Efficiency in the Sugar Mills

Estimated production for 1979 is 245,000 metric tons. Of this we have an initial inventory of 10,000 metric tons and domestic consumption estimated at 64,000 metric tons--minus a compulsory reserve of 12,060 metric tons--leaving us a balance for export of 174,000 metric tons for 1979.

If from this amount we subtract the 73,350 metric tons corresponding to last year's assignment, less the 90,000 metric ton quota reduction, we shall have to ask the international sugar organization for an additional 100,000 metric ton export quota which must come from the special emergency fund.

Joint Effort

Our administration, in a joint effort by its Foreign Ministry, the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is making every possible effort to have us included within the general preference system list for which we are eligible. Our import-export balance with the United States gives us the option of being included in this list of preferences.

With this we would eliminate the U.S. 2.81 cents import tax, which would represent a substantial $15 million savings for both the private sector as well as for the La Victory Sugar Corporation. This amount has been estimated at $17 million to $19 million for the year 1979. This would obviously depend on our exports in 1979.

The Situation

If we have not yet been considered for the elimination of this tax it is because the U.S. Senate is debating a very important sugar bill. This is one reason. The other reason is that the U.S. Senate has not ratified its participation in the international sugar agreement. We believe that it will do it in January 1979, and we are planning our strategy and our best arguments so that we are included in the general preference system.

The International Sugar Agreement

In regard to the international sugar agreement, we all know that Panama was one of the first countries to join the agreement.

Panama's Stand at the GEPLACEA

Panama's attitude toward the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] will be the same as at previous meetings. Panama will promote united criteria among the Latin American group in order to obtain better prices in the world market as well as for the exchange of technology to benefit the industry. This technology will be implemented in Panama in order to improve our production methods day by day.

Banking Policy

As part of the policy to be implemented by this ministry--continuing some of the activities promoted by former Minister Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes--we intend to strengthen the Agricultural Development Bank as much as possible in order to improve and expand a whole series of agroindustrial activities at the rural level.

In order to do this we have outlined a communications strategy among managers of various banking institutions in the country with our bank in order to promote a better balance between policies serving the main cities and developing the agricultural sector.

We are inviting the other banks in the country to participate with us in an integrated development of our agricultural sector with the assurance that it will create a positive balance for the country as a result of production and productivity, which are our main concerns.

We shall continue this policy of improved relations so that the foreign banks in Panama contribute in a dynamic and positive manner to our agricultural assistance programs.

Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture

Panama is the only Central American country bordering the Aftosa-infested South American countries. Therefore, it is up to us to develop a sanitary control program in order to keep this disease out of the country and restrain it from spreading through Central and North America.

The 26th meeting of the International Regional Committee Against Plant and Animal Diseases [CIRSA], made up of the agriculture ministers of the Central American countries, Mexico and Panama, will be held in Panama on 23-27 October.

In regard to plant health we shall discuss matters such as coffee rust, which has become a serious problem, and the Mediterranean fruit fly, which is a growing threat to Central American fruit production. Since we believe that it is very important, we shall also discuss the cane borer and black rust in sugar cane. These two diseases attack the cane and its roots. These problems are very important to us because of our large sugarcane plantations.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS--A Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today the appointment of Jaime Ingram as ambassador to Spain and Ramon Ismael Ramirez as consul in New York. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Oct 78 pp 1, 8A PA]

AMBASSADORS' CONFIRMATION--Foreign Ministry sources said today that several Panamanian ambassadors have been confirmed in their posts. They include Emilia Arosemena in Mexico, David Pere in Honduras, Alejandro Arauz in Paraguay, Elio Ortiz in Uruguay, Alejandro Cuellar Arosemena in the Dominican Republic, Eugenio Newman in Haiti, Hugo Wood in Jamaica, Guillermo Vega in France, Roger Decerega in Great Britain, Luis Carlos Zarak in Italy and Elmo Martinez Blanco in Sweden. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Oct 78 pp 23, 27 PA]

ENERGY COST REDUCTION--A new rate policy aimed at creating incentives for the establishment of new industries will be put into effect at the beginning of next year by the Hydraulic Resources and Electrification Institute (IRHE). Edwin Fabrega, IRHE's director general, said the new rates will lower the costs of energy used by new industries. The industrial rate-reduction program will begin with the lowering of the rates for the communications media which consumes large amounts of energy. Fabrega also said IRHE will intensify its austerity program in keeping with the guidelines laid down by President Aristides Royo. IRHE's austerity program includes controls over expenditures involved in investment programs, stricter control over the use of the agency's vehicles, rationalization in the purchases of equipment and in the use of aircondition units, and a cutback on the appointment of new temporary and permanent employees. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 21 Oct 78 p 1 PA]

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED DUE TO FLOODING

PA232015Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The floods have taken their first two lives. There is widespread flooding in Parita and in the southern region. The government has declared a national emergency as a result of the flooding. Hundreds of persons have been evacuated in the last few hours. Ministries and various institutions have been contributing the the relief effort. The heavy rains which are falling throughout most of the country will probably continue for the next 24 hours. It is suspected that there may be other victims, but for the present only two deaths have been confirmed.

President Rodrigo Carazo Odio is concerned over the situation in the southern part of the country. Let us listen to the president's statements regarding measures taken in the emergency: [begin recording] Supplies of all kinds have been sent in small boats--because the water is very high--as well as in boats with outboard motors. We have sent food and medicine. Government doctors have left for the area. Reinforcements were sent to the southern command. We have asked the Canal Zone to send us rescue helicopters. There is enough gasoline available in the area since we sent fuel throughout the day yesterday. Unfortunately, the reports we have received are not encouraging. They indicate that rain is falling continuously and that the waters are rising. Moreover, they indicate that large numbers of people are isolated and there is fear that people are missing and that there may be casualties.

In declaring an emergency, I am issuing a special appeal to the ministers of the interior and of public works--who if they have not yet arrived in the region, are on their way--to inform us of everything they need. I am trying to cancel certain appointments which I had made for today in order to leave immediately for the area. This is all that I can say for the moment. Thank you. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

SAFE-CONDUCTS SOUGHT FOR REFUGEES IN TWO EMBASSIES

PA231913Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (AFP)--The Panamanian and Venezuelan ambassadors to El Salvador today asked the Foreign Ministry to grant safe-conducts for Norman Douglas and Vinicio Castro, who have taken refuge in their embassies. Douglas is in the Panamanian Embassy. He is a well-known artist here and is wanted by the police for belonging to the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces. Castro is said to be a member of a similar group called the Armed Forces of National Resistance.

GUATEMALAN FISHING BOAT SEIZED NEAR ACAJUTLA

PA231911Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1711 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (LATIN)--The "Consuelo," a Guatemalan fishing boat, was captured last night in Salvadoran territorial waters off Acajutla port, the navy reported today. The boat and its eight crewmembers were placed under the jurisdiction of the commandant and port captain in Acajutla until such time as the company owning the boat pays a $5,000 fine.

The boat was catching tuna in the extensive fishing areas off the Salvadoran coast. In less than 1 month three fishing boats--one U.S. boat, one Korean and another Guatemalan--have been seized, said a navy report.

GUATEMALA

GEPLACEA WILL PRESENT GRIEVANCES AGAINST U.S.

FL231059Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA) opens in Guatemala today. The meeting will be inaugurated by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas.

According to reports, the 120 delegates from 26 countries that will be attending the meeting will present grievances against the United States. The principal grievances are in connection with the tariff of 2.7 cents imposed in January on every pound of sugar that enters the United States and the delay in ratifying the international sugar agreement. Many of the exporting countries believe that the tariff barrier imposed by the United States and its nonratification of the sugar agreement have been what has been described as a stab in the back to exporters.

Meeting Begins

PA232010Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Oct (AFP)--The ninth plenary meeting of the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA) was begun today in this capital. The meeting is being attended by 120 delegates, representing 65 percent of the world's sugar exports, it was noted. It will review production and marketing topics. In particular, it will analyze the world sugar market and alternative action [as received], the status of the international sugar agreement and technological cooperation on sugar.

The Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporting countries will also try to formulate a joint stand for the meeting of the international sugar organization to be held in London in November. The meeting will close on Friday.

FOREIGN MINISTER OPENS UN DEBATE ON BELIZE

FL231350Y Belize City THE REPORTER in English 22 Oct 78 p 8 FL

[Text] At the United Nations this week Guatemala's new minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Castillo Valdez, fired the first salvo opening the debate on Guatemala's claim to Belize.

In his speech, Castillo Valdez repeated the position of his government, that the United Nations General Assembly did not have the competence to lay down guidelines for the settlement of the dispute, which was a matter between Guatemala and Britain. But he nonetheless made an appeal to member states to look searchingly at the historical and juridical aspects of the Guatemalan claim.

Castillo Valdez gave a detailed version of the historical events leading up to the treaty of 1859 and of the negotiations which followed which led Guatemala to renounce the treaty in its entirety.

Castillo Valdez continued to refer to Britain as the illegal usurper of Guatemalan lands, but added that Guatemala was willing to continue negotiations to reach an honourable, just and peaceful settlement of the dispute--one which would take into account the vital interests of the people of Belize but which would not offend the rights of Guatemala.

Said he: "Guatemala is in a position to offer all kinds of guarantees and security to the people of Belize, who will find us always of a brotherly disposition in arriving at a fruitful and constructive partnership. Destiny has linked us to perform the work of development, which we can undertake together. For strong as are the factors which can divide us, even stronger and more resolved is our determination for mutual understanding."

The part on Belize marked the end of a long speech which included a full statement of Guatemalan policy on local and international issues. It was an unusual speech in the sense that it was free of sabre-rattling and other veiled threats of reprisals.

Castillo Valdez was clearly aiming at prying loose some of the countries which had voted so solidly for Belize in 1975, 1976 and 1977. Guatemala diplomacy has been aimed principally at Panama since the new government of President Romeo Lucas took office earlier this year. It is believed that Panama this year will withdraw from her position of open support for Belize to one of abstention when the vote is taken, perhaps next month.

El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras are all expected to close ranks once more in support of Guatemala. The Costa Rican position since her dispute with Nicaragua may undergo some change.

HONDURAS

FSLN MEMBERS ARRESTED IN LEMPIRA DEPARTMENT

PA231646Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1608 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Danli, Honduras, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--About 20 Nicaraguan Sandinst guerrillas were captured by Honduran troops in "Las Delicias," Danli, Lempira Department, eastern Honduras. Honduran soldiers detected the presence of foreign troops and proceeded to immediately stage an operation which resulted in the capture of the guerrillas without any resistance whatsoever.

So far, the whereabouts of the Sandinists are unknown, with military authorities keeping totally silent about the affair. With the guerrillas arrested in Las Delicias, there are about 170 Nicaraguan guerrillas who have either surrendered or been captured by troops, who intern them in military camps. One hundred of the Sandinists have been given safe-conducts and granted political asylum in Panama, whose government is (?only) waiting for more specific information before sending (?the) Panamanian Air Force planes.

Recently a list of the guerrillas' pseudonyms was provided. These are: Emiliano, Luis, Leonardo, Manuel, Francisco, [words indistinct] Salvador, (?Coco), (?Daisi), Felix, Elida, John, Marco, Armando, Pedro, Sandino, (?Rosi), (?Lorenzo), [words indistinct] and Marcos.

The Honduran committee of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people is carrying out investigations to determine [words indistinct] Nicaraguan fighters.

NICARAGUA

PANAMANIAN BRIGADE INCORPORATED INTO FSLN

PA231733Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1703 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--ACAN-EFE learned today, Monday, that the Panamanian "Victoriano Lorenzo" Brigade, led by former Deputy Minister of Health Hugo Spadafora, is already in Nicaragua and has been incorporated into the ranks of the "Camilo Ortega" central front. The Panamanian Brigade is made up of 65 men and 1 woman, the remainder of almost 300 volunteers who joined [words indistinct] when the brigade was organized last September.

Chilean newsman Pedro Miranda was recently in the interior of Nicaragua and talked with the Panamanian internationalist fighters as they were training alongside [words indistinct]. The newsman reported that he also saw an exhibition of weapons, including anti-aircraft guns and missiles, 50-mm machineguns, bazookas and automatic weapons. He calculated that there are "several thousand" Sandinists hidden in Nicaragua's mountains, preparing for what they describe as an "imminent new (?offensive)" against Anastasio Somoza's regime. The Panamanian brigade has been incorporated into the central front, under the command of Eden Pastora, who was recently named chief of the national liberation army.

The commander of the Panamanian "Victoriano Lorenzo" Brigade is Hugo Spadafora, who resigned from his post as deputy health minister to organize the Panamanian military aid to the Sandinists. Spadafora has previous guerrilla experience. He served as a doctor with the guerrillas under Amilcar Cabral, deceased, in Guinea-Bissau.

EDEN PASTORA APPOINTED CHIEF OF NEW FSLN ARMY

PA231629Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Oct 78 p 8 PA

[Text] In view of its upsurge and growth following the September offensive, the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has decided to establish an army. Commander Eden Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero," was appointed chief of the army. The FSLN national directorate is made up of Humberto Ortega, Victor Tirado and Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The FSLN directorate decided that the army would be made up of the Carlos Fonseca northern front, the Rigoberto Lopez Perez western front and the Camilo Ortega central front.

The choice of Eden Pastora as chief of the army was based on his lengthy service within the ranks of the FSLN, of which he has been a member for 10 years, and his previous 10 years of struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. An FSLN spokesman said that his military aptitude and his revolutionary qualities were taken into account.

COMMANDER CERO'S BROTHER SEEKS REFUGE AT EMBASSY

PA231942Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1848 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Edgardo Pastora, brother to Sandinist guerrilla "Commander Cero," otherwise known as Eden Pastora, has sought refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital. The report was fully confirmed by ACAN-EFE at about noon today, Monday. Edgardo Pastora arrived at the Venezuelan Embassy at 1030 (1630 GMT) and said that he feels he is being persecuted by the Nicaraguan regime.

COMMENTARY SCORES PRESIDENT CARTER ON NEUTRON BOMB

FL231316Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Excerpts] Deeds, more than words, define the attitude, conduct and position of a man or state. Only weeks ago, U.S. President Jimmy Carter approved a decree which authorizes the production of new offensive strategic weapons and warmongering systems. More recently yet, just 5 days ago, the North American chief executive ordered production of the principal components for the neutron bomb, which has been condemned throughout the world.

For the new fiscal year, Carter did not delay in approving the biggest military budget in U.S. history. Moreover, he has adopted no practical measure to halt the arms race. However, the U.S. President signed a law on Friday which extends for 3 more years the period for ratification in that country of a constitutional amendment that would guarantee equal rights to North American women. Carter admitted that the absence of equal rights for women is a basic imperfection of the U.S. Constitution and, apparently, he has not noted that the country's fundamental law also has the imperfection of not providing for the citizen's right to work.

Social problems, inequalities, unemployment, discrimination and other ills of North American society are of no concern to the President who, by the way, has raised the defense of human rights as a policy. For Jimmy Carter, apparently, it does not matter that U.S. women have to wait 3 more years to see if they finally can enjoy the human rights they are now denied. Evidently, what is important to him and concerns him is quick action to produce intercontinental missiles, neutron bombs, atomic submarines and other weapons for the North American nuclear arsenal.

The electoral promises of the chief of the current U.S. administration have been pigeonholed. Far from reducing military budgets, he increases them. Far from halting arms production, he increases it. Carter promised the North American people that he would solve the economic and inflationary crisis that the country is experiencing. Far from solving such pressing problems, the measures he has adopted have been detrimental to the population with higher costs of living. The American Indians, blacks, Chicanos and Latin Americans continue experiencing the most disgraceful discrimination. The existence of an army of unemployed in the United States continues without solution. These matters, which are the direct responsibility of the state, go unnoticed by the Washington government. The entire opposite occurs with any measure to increase equipment for war.

Jimmy Carter's decision to order the production of neutron bomb components has generated protests in many parts of the world, even in countries that are allies of the United States. French newspaper circles have indicated that Carter's decision is designed to blackmail the Soviet Union and will have a negative repercussion on Soviet-North American disarmament negotiations. Diplomatic sources agree in asserting that the measure adopted by the U.S. President contradicts the final Helsinki declaration and seriously affects the people's aspiration to general and complete disarmament, detente and a climate of lasting peace. As we said in the beginning, it should be reiterated that deeds, more than words, define the attitude, conduct and position of a man or state.

STATEMENT BY ADMIRAL TURNER RECEIVES HARSH CRITICISM

FL231850Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Adm Stansfield Turner, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has declared that the CIA is not planning to abandon the practice of using students and professors from higher education centers in its subversive espionage operations.

According to an announcement, the Senate select committee on intelligence, which was created under social pressure, has uncovered irrefutable instances of CIA penetration of U.S. centers of higher education.

The revelation of such CIA activities has provoked the indignation of North American scientists and the president of Harvard University, who issued a directive forbidding the center's professors to cooperate in any way with the CIA. With respect to this, the CIA director stated that his organization is not obliged to fulfill the regulations of the country's centers of higher education. He affirmed: If such was the case, the CIA could not fulfill the mission assigned to it.

SANDINIST INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

FL231245Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Rene Nunez Tellez, representative in Cuba of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua, has been interviewed for our program to report on the current situation in his country which is struggling against Somozaism.

[Begin Nunez recording] We can assert that in Nicaragua our people remain, as our comrades there have said, always [words indistinct] continue their fight against the dictatorship. The takeover of radio stations and (banks) by our armed squads give an idea of this. The takeover of the UN office in Nicaragua by [words indistinct] also demonstrates this. In other words, the people's revolutionary will in Nicaragua has not declined and remains in force. Let us say that this represents a greater advance against Somozaism. [end recording]

[Begin unidentified voice recording] At this time the situation in Nicaragua is characterized by much repression. What can you tell us about it? [end recording]

[Begin Nunez recording] In the face of a lack of adequate methods to halt the people's advance, Somozaism maintains an already legalized repressive rule. It has extended the state of siege or martial law and has suspended citizen's rights until [words indistinct] of next year for the purpose of eliminating all popular organizations opposed to the regime. In other words, Somozaism currently is exercising repression in Nicaragua for the primary purpose of trying to do away with opposition forces that could fight the regime. [end recording]

Yankee imperialism and its satellites in the OAS have orchestrated a campaign through which they are trying to install Somozaism without Somoza in Nicaragua that would exclude the FSLN. This political settlement which they want to implement through an international mediation commission composed of representatives of the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic is a formula of imperialist reaction to frustrate the democratic changes for which the Nicaraguan people are struggling.

[Begin Nunez recording] From the start we always have been clear on the subject of mediation. We have condemned it and we have said that we reject any type of mediation. Somoza himself has (justified) such mediation, calling it friendly cooperation. And we believe that this is the precise term: friendly cooperation, but with reactionary governments whose objective is to prop up the Somoza regime while the latter gets stronger, regroups its forces and, through open repression, destroys or tries to destroy the forces of Sandinism in Nicaragua. These are the principal objectives of such mediation in Nicaragua--to seek the means for Somozaism to regroup its forces for the purpose of eliminating the real popular force in Nicaragua, which is Sandinism. [end recording]

Regarding the prospects of the FSLN struggle, Rene Nunez Tellez said: [begin recording] Sandinism has represented the Nicaraguan people for many years. Its strength represents the flesh and blood of the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, since the people are part of Sandinism and are reaffirming a political position, the prospects are enormous. We believe, therefore, that the future is ours and that of the Nicaraguan people, and their struggles have a broad field of action, ranging from political to armed actions, as necessary. Currently, we believe that daily combat is the most adequate means to defeat the forces of the tyranny.

FORTY-SIX RELEASED PRISONERS DEPART FOR MIAMI

FL231206Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Oct78 FL

[Text] A group of 46 persons who were in prison or on parole and whom the Cuban Government authorized to leave the country left Saturday for Miami on a special flight. On the same flight were six members of a commission from the Cuban community in the United States who had arrived Friday and met with Council of State President Fidel Castro.

CTC ISSUES APPEAL ON RED SUNDAY ACTIVITIES

FL211730Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has issued an appeal to all its members urging them to begin organizing the successful celebration of Red Sunday on 5 November next. This Red Sunday will be held in honor of the 14th labor congress and the 22d anniversary of the Granma landing. Likewise, it will contribute to deepen the affection, respect and admiration felt by our people for Lenin's fatherland on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The CTC appeal encourages struggle for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the year's technical and economic plans, for recovering from setbacks in production and for improving all services. It also urges workers to struggle for an increase in productivity and savings in raw materials and all resources and for supporting livestock-agricultural tasks and social projects under construction. The document notes that this Red Sunday will consist of an 8-hour workday and calls for achieving the highest productivity during it. Referring to this, it points out the need for establishing coordination with administrative bodies, conducting meetings and plenary sessions in all municipalities and provinces and assembly meetings in every trade union section, so that all concerned will be aware of the activities that must be carried out and the objectives to be attained. In closing, it encourages making this great volunteer work drive an event of jubilation, determination and combativeness in order to achieve new productive victories.

TRADE MINISTER FERNANDEZ ENDS VISIT TO BULGARIA

FL231052Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez has left Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, following an official and working visit at the invitation of Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov. Fernandez was seen off at the Bulgarian capital airport by Khristov and other officials of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Ministry.

Kkristo Khristov and Marcelo Fernandez agreed in Sofia on the principal commodities that will be included in the Cuban-Bulgarian trade agreement for 1979. The Bulgarian foreign trade minister said that the Cuban minister's visit to his country is very important for mutual trade relations and that it will be of enormous help to the cooperation between the two states. One of the principal agreements concerns the creation of mixed cooperation and trade enterprises in third countries for the production of electrical parts [carretillas electricas].

RODRIGUEZ, UNIDO DIRECTOR DISCUSS PROJECTS

FL231714Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Abderraham Khane, executive director of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), have discussed in this capital matters concerned with projects undertaken in Cuba under UNIDO's sponsorship and other topics of mutual interest. Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and Manuel Torres, vice minister of this committee, participated in the meeting between the Councils of State and Ministers vice president and the UNIDO executive director.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR UNESCO MEETING

FL212205Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2122 GMT 21 Oct 78 FL

[Text] A Cuban delegation, headed by Dr Zoilo Marinello, president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has arrived in Paris to attend the 20th general meeting of UNESCO. The delegation was met at the airport by Ambassador Hermes Herrera, Cuba's permanent representative to UNESCO, who also is a member of the delegation.

EDUCATION MINISTER VECINO ALEGRET ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

FL240024Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Accompanied by a delegation, Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education and member of the PCC Central Committee, today arrived in Ethiopia on a working visit. Vecino Alegret was met at the airport by Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and Education Minister (Woshu Wolda). The Cuban minister told newsmen that the delegation he heads will examine Ethiopia's situation at the higher education level and the possible forms of cooperation between the two countries in that sphere.

During a visit to Hungary, Vecino Alegret signed an agreement providing for greater cooperation in the field of education between Cuba and that European country, at the conclusion of a meeting of education ministers of CEMA member nations, which was held in Budapest.

COLOMBIA

SANDINIST REFUGEES COMMENT; CARDENAL TO VISIT

PA231428Y Bogota Cadena Radio Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Sandinist guerrillas who are in asylum in the country, having arrived from San Jose yesterday, said that Anastasio Somoza is a political cadaver and that no one, even his relatives, believe in him.

A female guerrilla identified as Maria said that at present Nicaragua is undergoing the worst time in its history. There is no food, there is no money in the state's coffers and, in addition to this, there is a tremendous and disturbing exodus of compatriots from the country.

The Sandinists have said that they will request an audience with President Turbay Ayala in the next few hours.

Other Nicaraguan rebels will arrive here from Managua in the next few hours. Revolutionary priest Ernest Cardenal will arrive in Colombia on Friday in response to a number of invitations from organizations and institutions in the capital. The poet will first hold a news conference, organized by the Bogota Newsmen's Circle and will later appear before a plenary session of the Chamber of Representatives at the invitation of Jorge Mario Eastman, president of that body. Ernesto Cardenal will also give lectures at the University of Bogota on matters pertaining to the Nicaraguan situation.

ECUADOR

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY ELECTS LEADERS IN AMBATO

PA231501Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 23 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Adolfo Callejas Vasconez was elected national director of the Radical Liberal Party at the general party assembly held in Ambato. The assembly was attended by delegations from 16 provincial boards. After studying the political situation and the party's internal situation, the assembly ratified its confidence in party director Francisco Huerta Montalvo and reelected him to the post. Also elected were the following members of the Supreme Party Board: Adolfo Callejas, Victor Manuel Penaherrera, Gonzalo Sevilla, Guillermo Jarrin, Eduardo Chiriboga Cajiao, Gustavo Almeida, Jorge Maldonado, David Romo, Heriberto Merino and Franklin Castro.

However, despite insistent requests to the contrary, Huerta Montalvo declined the post of national party director. Consequently, Adolfo Callejas Vasconez was elected to the post. Callejas Vasconez, the new Liberal Party director, said the assembly considers that in the near future Raul Clemente Huerta and Arsenio Vivanco Neira will participate as presidential and vice presidential candidates in the second electoral round and, as a result, the party has decided to give them broad and definitive support.

GUYANA

BILATERAL COOPERATION SOUGHT WITH VENEZUELA

FL202100Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2038 GMT 29 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has announced that he and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez are seeking a general framework within which firm bilateral cooperation agreements could develop. The Guyanese leader granted a press conference to Venezuelan and foreign newsmen accompanying the Venezuelan president in his visit to Georgetown.

He told newsmen that the topic of future bilateral agreements had been discussed in private talks. He added that he is studying Venezuelan, as well as Brazilian, participation in an important hydroelectric project in the western part of Guyana. He also indicated that a possible variation in this case could be the sale of surplus electricity to Venezuela. Burnham stated that the construction of a dam at the Mazaruni-Potaro Falls is of vital importance for Guyanese development and added that his government will go ahead with the project with or without Venezuela's participation.

JAMAICA

THOMPSON: NO EVIDENCE REVOLUTION BEING PLANNED

FL201645Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Oct 78 pp 1, 17 FL

[Text] The minister of national security, the Hon. Dudley Thompson, in a statement broadcast last night about recent police operations in the Wareika Hills, said there was no evidence whatsoever to support a statement that "a revolution is being planned," at least by the discoveries in Wareika Hills and Dallas.

Mr Thompson denied that large sums of money had been found in the police raids or a big enough collection of arms to justify "fears of revolution."

The minister denied also that "the name of an active politician" was found in the raids. He said that Marxist-Leninist literature and guerrilla literature was found, but he would not comment, "because most of these books are obtainable in the public library or bookshops."

Following is the text of Mr Thompson's statement:

There have been many articles in the press and statements in other media, by both politicians and columnists, with regard to what has been described as "guerrilla" activities in the hills, the "planning of a revolution" and "terrorist subversion". There have been two editorials, including a page 1 editorial in the DAILY GLEANER, describing the situation as alarming.

I have been requested on many occasions to tell the nation what is taking place. Let me say at the outset that I am not responding in pique to this request or indeed, do I have any quarrels with the media in general over this matter. Let me further reconfirm in all sincerity, as I have done through the years, that it is my conviction that a free, but responsible press is an essential element in any true democracy. There have been reasons for my silence which the paper has criticised and I break this silence to make the following statements--

1. The security forces are still in a continuing operation, in great danger to themselves, in the hills and the less one reveals to the enemy, that is, the criminals hiding out there, the better.

2. There have been many mischievous, misleading and incorrect reports in the newspaper and if I took the time to reply to each one, I would not have the time to pursue my other responsibilities in the suppression of crime.

3. The public will know that there are times when silence is golden; and where either premature or incorrect statements are [made] by columnists they will learn to distrust the sources of such unreliable information. It takes time to check the accuracy of statements and I am not the one who will be goaded into satisfying anyone's manipulated lust for sensationalism by responding with undue haste.

Let me give the facts to the nation. The security forces, on expeditions in Wareika Hills and the surrounding very rough country, from the early hours of September 7 and continuing, have discovered in several different shootouts, various camps of sorts, in which ammunition, Marxist, guerrilla and other literature, medical equipment, binoculars, food and other matters, were found. In the first shootout four men were killed, including three dangerous men on the police most wanted list. One was wounded and another of the five later captured, also wounded. I repeat, this was only one night of operation. There have been subsequent minor operations and other arrests have been made.

I would like the public to note that this is not the first time we have had shootouts of this nature and they must not be alarmed into believing that the discovery of literature of various sorts or from any other reason, that there is any evidence whatsoever to support a statement that a "revolution is being planned," at least not by these discoveries. I describe the men as terrorists indeed, but the public must realize that terrorism is that form of criminality which operates on people's minds and puts them in fear and terror. Armed gunmen in the hills can cause such terrorism. Misleading statements in the media or from politicians also operate on many more minds, with a wider field of circulation and can, equally, cause terrorism.

The media has a special responsibility to allay rumours and idle gossip and it does not do the nation any good to frighten people into believing that there are arsenals with trained terrorists, Marxist, capitalist or otherwise, or that, and I quote the DAILY GLEANER's editorial of September 22, "a large amount of money" and "photographs of army officers," or "diary, outlining revolution with the name of an active politician." I repeat--any deliberately untruthful publication of such alarmist nature in this respect is terrorism, as when published it affects the tranquility of the public. This is highly irresponsible and will be treated as we intend to treat all forms of terrorism.

I previously made a statement to the public and exhibited a photograph to show that, among other things, 9 firearms, including revolvers, books of Marxist-Leninism type-some on economics, some on guerrilla warfare, a batch of comics, an entire police uniform, medical equipment, including a stethoscope, blood pressure gauge and other medical equipment were found. In so far as an arsenal may be described as a storage for a collection of guns, one can, I suppose, describe this camp as an arsenal. Although these guns were all taken off the bodies of the dead men killed in the shootout, and although one must certainly not treat this matter lightly or disregard even one illegal gun in the hands of a criminal, this collection of arms is hardly sufficient to justify the spread of "fears of revolution."

The GLEANER editorial which spoke of "large sums of money" is not true. A mere $25.00 was taken out of the pocket of one of the dead men. This, like the "arsenal" of 9 guns, is hardly sufficient to finance a revolution and does not justify the spread of false rumours, to terrify people. It is also mischievous, irresponsible and itself alarming, to state as has been repeated in the press and elsewhere, that the name of an active politician has been found in these discoveries. I invite, without any hard feelings whatsoever against the fabricators of these rumours, and I again repeat, invite, them to give to me or the public, any evidence to support their statements that--

1. Photographs of army officers were found on that or any of the raids;

2. That large sums of money were found;

3. That the name of any politician was discovered in any of these books.

If the press, politician or columnists have any such evidence I should be very glad to receive it so that we can pursue our investigations purposefully and meaningfully in the interest of the nation.

I have not made any comments on the Marxist, communist or other literature found on any of the raids because most of these books are obtainable in the public library or bookshops. Books on guerilla tactics can be bought freely from Miami and much of what passes for military uniform is excess material sold there. It is important to note that in the GLEANER of September 29, following their advertisement, that they would publish "what the police seized in Wareika Hills," although listing these books, the explosives, medical kit, radios, etc, they do not substantiate the loose talk about a politician's name, military photographs, or large sums of money.

I may add for completeness that there was one photograph of one single military personnel, an identification card, which had been reported to the police as being stolen from January 1978.

At a time such as the present when we are endeavouring to overcome not only great hardships but indiscipline in the society, sensational statements in the press by irresponsible politicians and communists are not in the interest of the peace-loving people of this country. Responsibility demands that we safeguard the lives of the members of the security forces, fighting in great difficulties, often in the darkness of the hills; that we must maintain a degree of calm as well as caution, without responding to hysteria or unnecessarily alarming the public. Any statement which is designed unfairly to criticize the police or any branch of the security forces, and thereby create mistrust, is doing a disservice to this country, in general, and in particular to the men and women who are making you safe in your beds at nights.

I repeat, and I hope for the last time, that it is vital for your own safety, for your own lives and protection, that we do not introduce any divisive element, whether political or otherwise, in dealing with matters of national security. Whatever mischief-mongering we do to spread terror, you, by that act, join the wrongdoers in the hills or elsewhere. We shall continue, within the law, to pursue all wrongdoers. But we shall pursue this by following facts and commonsense, not fiction.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CUBAN DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES BANNED

FL231345Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Oct 78 p 9 FL

[Excerpt] Willemstad, Curacao, 19 Oct (CANA):--An entry ban against Cuban delegates and a suspected snub by the regime of Prime Minister S.L. "Boy" Rosendal marred the opening here today of a Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) consultation of the church's role in social change.

The government reportedly barred the Cubans from coming in because this cluster of islands in the Netherlands Antilles does not have friendly relations with the government of president Fidel Castro.

When delegates Rev Olivio Diaz and Re Ceballos Fernandez arrived by air from Havana, immigration officials turned them away, without explanation.

They flew back home today by way of Guyana, where they spent last night.

And then at the official opening ceremony today, there were no representatives from the government.

Prime Minister Rosendal was to have attended, but a CCC spokesman said a secretary had called to say Mr Rosendal was otherwise engaged.